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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Deadly Breach in Badgerdom. The Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOL-LETTE, Governor of Wisconsin and boss of its Republican party, is the most stirring statesman of the Northwest. He is the bane of corporations, so far as the sons of BELIAL in the Legislature will permit. His heart beats for the "great common people" and the great uncommon LA FOLLETTE. Some of our most thoughtful sociologists hold that LA FOLLETTE is the Badger PINGREE. Whose fame can climb higher than that?

Faithful to his high duty of insuring the supremacy of Virtue and LA For-LETTE, the Governor has been supporting his administration this week. He held a State convention. He kept a big batch of the Hon. JOHN C. SPOONER'S delegates out of it. He fenced out the ungodly and nominated himself. LA FOLLETTE knows a good administration when he sees it. He has indorsed himself enthusiastically.

The Republican foes of LA FOLLETTE have had the impudence to hold a convention, a bolters' convention, nominate a State ticket and elect an anti-Follette delegation to the Chicago convention.

Senator QUARLES, Senator SPOONER, Congressman JOE BABCOCK, all opposed to the illustrious Governor, all on bolting bent, are only indirectly amenable to Federal discipline. The case of Postmaster-General PAYNE is different. As a part of the Administration, he commits the sin of "irregularity," of unfaithfulness to the "regular" nominees in Wisconsin. But his offence is much more than that. Governor LA FOLLETTE represents what may be called the Republican New Thought. His philosophy of taxation, his notions of property, his theories of corporations, are of the advanced type. In many respects he must be regarded as the most brilliant pupil or precursor of the Rooseveltian school of political economy.

It is not becoming that Mr. Roose-VELT'S Postmaster-General should be entrue to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S master or disciple. Mr. PAYNE should be disciplined by private or public admonition or otherwise. But is there no remedy for this Wisconsin rupture? Cannot the President interfere authoritatively? The name of the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE has often occurred to thinkers in Wisconsin and elsewhere as that of a fit candidate for Vice-President

Port Arthur.

As there now seems to be no doubt that the Japanese eventually will take Port Arthur, either by assault or through investment by land and sea, it is worth while to consider the strategic value of the naval fortress and the obstacles that its assailants must surmount

The situation of the Liao-tung peninsula is by this time well known. It projects in a southwesterly direction from the Manchurian mainland, and is indented by several bays, two of which, Kin-chau Bay and Hand Bay, an inlet of Ta-lien Bay, nearly meet, being separated by an isthmus less than two miles wide. Below this neck the peninsula widens again, and on its eastern shore are Dalny and Port Arthur. The latter harbor is a circular bay two miles long from east to west and a mile from north to south. It is surrounded by high hills. Its sole entrance on the south side is through a narrow channel, guarded at the southwestern end by a couple of dangerous reefs and protected against bad weather by a tongue of rocky land, known as the Tiger's Tail, running diagonally across its northern extremity. Within the headlands of the harbor are several bays, at present shallow and almost useless, but which, had the contemplated dredging been thoroughly carried out, would have added materially to the small area of deep water which now exists. The width of the entrance in its broadest part is but little mere than 300 yards, while the deep water channel, a three to five fathoms passage, is not more than 500 feet wide. The lack of space renders it extremely difficult, even in peace times, for any vessel over 300 feet in length to enter or leave the harbor. It is obvious that the obstruction of such an entrance would be a practicable task, and there seems to be no doubt that it has been performed by the Japanese, so far as the Russian war vessels are concerned, except, perhaps, torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers.

It is undisputed that, strategically the position which Port Arthur occupies is of great importance to a power dominant at sea, since it commands, so far as a land fortress can, the Gulfs of Pechi-li and Liao-tung on the west, and the Bay of Corea on the east. On the other hand, the land communications are very defective, and from the Bay of Kin-chau in the Liao-tung Gulf, or from an adacent inlet in the Bay of Corea, it is essy, as the Japanese have demonstrated, to hold the railway under such a fire that my use of it would be impossible. From the moment that Russia had to renounce the hope of ascendancy at sea, the retention of Port Arthur was recommended solely from the viewpoint of prestige. The attempt to hold it must seriously cloud the prospects of Russia's land orces in Manchuria. We presume that no military expert who surveys the situaon exclusively from a military, and not from a sentimental point of view. ails to approve of the plan attributed to Gen. KOUROPATKIN, the plan, namely, that Russia should withdraw her soldiers

to the shores of Lake Baikal, and there reorganize and reinforce them for a forward movement. Almost all professional soldiers who have discussed the pending contest since the Japanese crossed the Yalu and landed in the Liao-tung peninsula concur in thinking that Russia would have increased her chances of ultimate success if she could have brought herself to evacuate Port Arthur and order all her troops to fall back

has gone on continuously. Assailants

from the land side will find the hills which

enclose the harbor crowned by a chain

of fortresses linked together by earth-

works. To the east of the entrance is

Hwang-chin Hill, some 265 feet above

sea level, on the summit of which is a

battery of four 631/2-ton guns. A little

below the crest, but on the same face,

are two batteries of quick-firing guns.

The Hwang-chin fortifications extend

for a distance of some twenty-five miles

along the coast, in a northern direction,

until the line is joined by a circle of bat-

teries along the hill tops surrounding the

town, to the second long line of defences,

starting south around the peninsula

from the Man-tow Hill. At the opposite

side of the entrance is the Wei-yuan

Fort, which, again, is united with a series

of intrenched positions composing the

Man-tse-ying Fort. The guns here in-

clude 5.9-inch pieces, and 7-inch, 10-inch

and 11-inch breechloaders, mounted

either en barbette on disappearing car-

riages or on overbank fire carriages

The general scheme of the land defences

extends to Dalny, about two hours by

rail from Port Arthur. It is well known

that the Russians made no effort to de-

fend Dalny, which is now in the hands of

From what is known of the prepara-

tions made to defend Port Arthur, most

experts deem it incredible that the for-

tress can be reduced by bombardment

alone on the part of a hostile fleet, though,

unquestionably, serious damage might

be done, and probably has been done,

in this way. The interior parts of the harbor and the town would proba-

bly be ruined by high angle fire from

attacking warships. Whether the de-

fences on the land side could be carried

by assault is also regarded as very

doubtful. On the other hand, it is gen-

erally believed that the place can be

taken by investment. At one time it

was reported that the stores and the

strength of the garrison would suffice

to sustain a protracted siege. Later in-

formation indicates that neither the size

of the garrison nor the reserves of sup-

It follows that, from a military view-

evacuate Port Arthur while, as yet, op-

portunity served. But perhaps she

would have suffered at home and abroad

The Proof That He Did Charge Up

the Hill.

A reader of THE SUN in Pittsburg is

not satisfied with the reply we made the

other day to the gentleman who wanted

fact charge up San Juan Hill at the head

that Mr. Riis was not there, that he

speaks from hearsay, and that as a warm

admirer and personal friend of Mr.

ROOSEVELT he is very much biassed.

Pittsburg calls for the testimony of some

We are happy to accommodate the

doubter with testimony, by the best

possible witness, to the fact of Colonel

ROOSEVELT's presence and activity in

the battle. The subjoined passages are

from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own history of

the regiment which he organized and led:

General SUMNER or General WOOD and get per-

mission to advance, and was just about making up

my mind that in the absence of orders I had better

march toward the guns, when Lieux Col. Dones

came riding up through the storm of bullets with

the welcome command to 'move forward and sup-

" The instant I received the order I sprang on ma

" I started in the rear of the regiment, the po

tion in which the Colonel should theoretically stay

. . As I rode down the line, calling to the troop-

ers to go forward, and rasping brief directions to

the captains and lieutenants, I came upon a mar

lying behind a little bush, and I ordered him to

jump up. . . He looked at me for a moment

with hesitation, and I again bade him rise, jeering

at him and saying, 'Are you afraid to stand

when I am on horseback? ' As I spoke, he sud

denly fell forward on his face, a bullet having

suppose the bullet had been almed at me; at any

rate, I, who was on horseback in the open, was un

hurt, and the man lying flat in the cover beside me

"The two rearmost lines of the regiment began

to crowd together; so I rode through them both

the better to move on the one in front. This hap-

pened with every line in succession,until I found

" By the time I had come to the head of the reg

ment we ran into the left wing of the Ninth Regu-

lars, and some of the First Regulars, who were

lying down: that is, the troopers were lying down

spoke to the Captain in command of the rear

platoons, saying that I had been ordered to sup-

that in my judgment we could not take these hills

. . I asked where the Colonel was, and, as he

" Naturally, the Captain besitated to obey this

order when no word had been received from his own

Colonel. So I said, Then let my men through,

sir,' and rode on through the lines, followed by the

grinning Rough Riders, whose attention had been

completely taken off the Spanish bullets, partly

by firing on them, and that we must rush them

was not in sight, said, 'Then I am the ranking off

cer here, and I give the order to charge."

port the regulars in the attack upon the hills, and

while the officers were walking to and fro. . .

was killed."

struck him and gone through him lengthwise.

port the regulars in the assault on the hills

horse and then my 'crowded hour' began.

" I sent messenger after messenger to try to find

one who was there.

from the resultant loss of prestige.

plies would be adequate.

the Japanese.

" By this time we were all in the spirit of the thing, the men cheering and running forward between in successive stages on Harbin, the pivot shots, while the delighted faces of the foremore of her interior line. officers, as they ran at the head of their troops, will That, from a tactical viewpoint, Port always stay in my mind." Arthur should be very difficult to take by assault is unquestioned. The fortifi-

front."

" Wheeling around, I then again galloped toward cations, which surmount every hill on the hill, passing the shouting, cheering, firing men and went up the lane, splashing through a small the land side, are semi-enclosed works stream: when I got abreast of the ranch buildings of great strength. Very few of the forts on the top of Kettle Hill, I turned and went up the which existed when the place was capslope. Being on horseback, I was, of course, able tured by the Japanese on Nov. 21, 1894, have been deemed worth preserving by

by my dialogue with the Regulars, and partly

the language I had been using to themselves, for

as the exigencies of the case seemed to demand."

giving the order to charge the hill on our right

When I got to where the head of the left wing

the Russian military authorities. Since " Some forty yards from the top I ran into a wir they took possession the extension of fence and jumped off Little Texas, turning him the perimeter of the defences, as well as loose. He had been scraped by a couple of bullets the strengthening of the fortifications, one of which nicked my elbow.

> " No sooner were we on the crest than the Span lards from the line of hills on our front, where they were strongly intrenched, opened a very heavy

" The infantry got nearer and nearer the crest of

the hill. At last we could see the Spaniards running

from their rifle pits as the Americans came on it their final rush. Then I stopped my men for fear they should injure their comrades, and called to them to charge the next line of trenches on the " Thinking that the men would all come, I jumped over the wire fence in front of us and started at the double: but, as a matter of fact, the troopers were

so excited, what with shooting and being shot, and

shouting and cheering, that they did not hear, or

yards I found I had only five men along with me.

Bullets were ripping the grass all around us.

" I ran back, jumped over the wire fence and went over the crest of the bill. filled with anger against the troops, and especially those of my own regiment, for not having accompanied me. . . While I taunted them bitterly for not having followed me, it was all I could do not to smile at the look of inquiry and surprise that came over their faces, while they oried out, 'We didn't hear you, we didn't see you go, Colonei; lead us now, we'll sure follow you.' "

" When I leaped over the fence again, the men of he various regiments which were already on the hill came with a rush, and we started across the wide valley which lay between us and the Spanish intrenchments. Long before we got near them he Spaniards ran, save a few here and there, who either surrendered or were shot down. When we reached the trenches we found them filled with dead bodies in the light blue and white uniform of the Spanish regular army."

" I also shot one. I was with HENRY BARDSHAR unning up at the double, and two Spaniards leaped rom the trenches and fired at us, not ten yards away. As they turned to run I closed in and fired twice, missing the first and killing the second."

"We were still under a heavy fire and I got to gether a mixed lot of men and pushed on from the renches and ranch house we had just taken, driv ing the Spaniards through a line of palm trees, and ver the crest of a chain of hills. When we reached these crests we found ourselves overlooking San

lago." All this and much more concerning the gallant exploit will be found in "The Rough Riders," written by THEODORE point, Russia might have done well to ROOSEVELT and published by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S Sons. The story of the battle and the charge, and of his personal experiences on the hill slope, is told by Col. ROOSEVELT in vivid English, exand without any false reserve, or affectation of modesty. The extracts we have given constitute a moving picture of the event. They are the most conclusive answer possible to such expresproof that Colonel ROOSEVELT did in sions of doubt as to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S actual presence and performances in the of his Rough Riders. The Pittsburg battle as our correspondents in New sceptic objects to the admission of the York and Pittsburg have recently sub-Hon, JACOB RIIS'S testimony. He says mitted for our consideration

ROOSEVELT at San Juan, almost dving with eagerness to get at the foe, leading his men first on horseback and afterward afoot, cheering, waving his hat alternately yelling encouragement and cursing the laggards, nicked in the elbow by a Mauser slug, shooting and killing with his revolver, grinning with exultation in the intense joy of the fray, is as much a part of American history as any perfectly attested incident in any of its chapters.

Is it not incomprehensible that poitical prejudice, or failure to approve of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S performances in other fields of activity than that which we have illustrated above, should dispose any candid person to question the credit that justly belongs to him for his soldierly deeds?

A Briton on the Cotton Situation.

In the April number of the Revue Economique Internationale, Mr. C. W. MACARA of Manchester, the president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, presents a plea for an international congress of cotton manufacturers. The proposal has for its special object some universal understanding and agreement among the proprietors of cotton mills by which gambling" in raw cotton may be made mpossible. A second object is a uniformity of action by which the cotton manufacturing industry may be regulated to the advantage of all interested in it. Neither of the propositions seems to be quite practical or even feasible.

The present supply of raw cotton is not sufficient to keep constantly employed the more than 100,000,000 spindles of the cotton mills of all countries. Therefore, says Mr. MACARA, let all of the proprietors of those mills, English, American, French, German, Belgian, Italian and all others, agree upon a reduction and limitation of the weekly number of working hours. This he argues, would effect an adjustment of supply to demand in raw material. As no mill would then require as much cotton as it now uses, demand would lessen and prices fall in consequence of

lessened competition for the supply. Mr. Macara stands a chance of encountering those who will charge him with attempting to solve an economic problem from the wrong end. He may be sold that instead of curtailing the hours of labor and reducing the wages and the purchasing power of the millions of people who are now directly and in-

directly dependent upon busy looms and whirling spindles, it would be a I had been joking with some and swearing at others, better plan to devise some scheme for increasing the supply of raw material with which to meet the demand, and keep every possible loom and spindle in of the Ninth was lying, I was enabled to get back the world busy six days in the week. Mr. into the lane, at the same time waving my hat and MACARA does not overlook this point, and submits his reduced time proposition, to some extent, as a temporary expedient to meet an existing situation.

After giving an estimate that British cotton interests alone have suffered, during the past year, to the extent of \$30,000,000 through the operations of cotton speculators whose manipulation of the market advanced values far beyond their proper commercial point, Mr. MACARA suggests no remedy except international legislation.

Briefly, the proposition appears to be for a universal "combine" of cotton manufacturers. As a theory, this doubtless has much to commend it. Reduced to a concrete fact, it is probable that so big team would prove unmanageable.

A Virginia Jurist.

The Hon. TAZEWELL TAYLOR, Police Justice of Norfolk, Va., has discharged the duties of his place, and they are important duties, with conspicuous fairness, impartiality and ability. He is a good man with a good record. If he took any part in the factional fight in the Democratic party we never heard

Judge TAYLOR is now understood to be a receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Norfolk, but his friends are justified in feeling that he has the talent, the qualifications the record of lovalty to his party, and did not heed me: and after running about a hundred above all, the judicial temper and the availability which fit him to hold the highest office which the American people have it in their power to bestow.

Should the Virginia Democrats in struct their delegates to the St. Louis convention to vote for Judge TAYLOR'S nomination, he would be his own platform and all Democrats could unite upon those salient principles and policies which he has expressed in these clear words:

" Every man has the right to vote as his conscience dictates." " A newspaper has the same right as a man

take a stand in political matters.

It is known that should Judge TAYLOR be nominated and elected he would "uphold the principles of good government. Is not that enough? Have Democrats the right to ask anything more of him?

Pension Commissioner WARE, the freak poe-who has been doing yellow things in the Govern-ment office he holds.—Atlanta Constitution.

The description is tolerably accurate except that Mr WARE is not a freak poet, but a man of sense and wit, and that he has not been doing yellow things in the Government office he holds, but has been administering that office in a manner that commands respect.

At Chicago's fair, eleven years ago, cer tain days were set apart for particular observance, one day for each of the important States, one day for the city of Chicago, when the attendance was 716,000, or is said to have been that many, and one day for each of the cosmopolitan divisions of Chicago's population, as follows: June 15, German day; July 20, Swedish day; Aug. 12, Bohemian day; Aug. 19, British day; Sept. 30, Irish day; Oct. 5, Polish day; and Oct. 12. Italian day.

St. Louis does not went to be outdone by Chicago in the designation of "days," and some of those formally selected for June would seem better calculated to turn the whole Louisiana Purchase Exposition into ridicule than to promote its success. Thus, June 1 is American humorists' day; June 3. Mark Twain day: June 4. Pike day: June 6. Chiefs of Police day: June 11, East St. Louis High School day; June 15, Eclectic day; and June 17, Hay Association day.

This is not the limit of the list, for on July 13 there will be a Coal Man's day (Ice Man's day in St. Louis will be later); on the 27th, Amateur Photographers' day-an ominous function; and on the 28th, Master Butchers

For August, the 16th has been designated for newsboys, the 17th for music dealers and the 18th for stenographers. The laundrymen (Mongolian and Caucasian) have Sept. 15 set aside as their "day," for the special edification of their patrons holding wash lists. The 17th will be the day for the rural letter carriers, and the 21st for the brewmasters, while the 27th is "Apple day or perhaps it may be Applejack day.

On Oct. 4 there will be "Advertising Agents' day." They have the last word.

The Nuisance of Train Gates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is to not time that people who are obliged to travel should make a protest and an effective one, if possible, against the needless annoyance of the train gate? In several of the largest railway stations in this neighborhood the starting of each train is preceded by the gather-ing of a crowd at the gate, and when it is opened men, women and children are crowded and hustled through one by one like sheep, often being sub-jected in addition to the insolence of the gatemen The needlessness of all this is demonstrated by the great stations in Boston, where, at the time train is ready, a wide gate is thrown op people proceed in a comfortable and civilized way to their places in the train.

The claim that the train gate as managed in this neighborhood is necessary for the protection of passengers is a mere pretence. The real occasion for it is to enable the gateman to punch tickets a a check upon the honesty of conductors on the train The public is thereby subjected to this discomfor order that it may serve as assistant inspector fe the railroads. The railroad may save a few dollar, which would otherwise have to be expended in find ing honest conductors or in watching and check ing the honesty of its employees, but the burden of falls upon the public in the discomfort which th NEW YORK, May 18.

Saints of the Kitchen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 observe with some amusement the surprise aroused by the fact that a servant in New Jersey has lived twenty five years in the same household. My grand-mother, resident in Maryland, has a white woman servant who has been forty-seven years in her house this spring. She also has a negro man servant who has been with her longer than twenty-five years. In my own family, here in New York, we have a woman servant who has just completed her thirty-first year with us.

The so-called servant problem has still left some

NEW YORK, MAY 19. Jingals From Jong. From the Boston Transcript.

Grandrse, May 11.—The whole place is inv.

y Tibetans, who are firing fingals from Jong Pray, what are those "Jingals from Jong"?
They might we'll be crackers.
Those Thet war whackers.
"Fit for picules" and luncheons bong tong.

Yes, they're firing some jingal's from Jong.

Those militant Lamas.
In scented pylamas.
Are hitting the bullseye—ding dong! With what? With those "Jingals from Jong"!
The latest despatch
Says John Bull got a scratch
With—well, it sounds like a topical song.

Yes, they let go their jingals from Jong.
The deadly assortment
Marred T. Atkins' deportment—
And no doubt he'll reply before long

THE VOTE OF THE VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that at the recent meeting of the Society of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, at Hartford, Conn., Morgan G. Bulkeley, who presided, warmly praised the action President Roosevelt in cutting down the age line of technical physical incapacity, thus putting thousands of old soldiers on the pension rolls of the Government. this Mr. Bulkeley undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of the great majority of the civil war veterans, and this circumstance le calculated to be of distinct benefit to Mr. Roosevelt's political aspirations.

There is no denying that many Repubicans of the soldier element in the country were greatly irritated at the President This was particularly the case in Indiana and Ohio, where not only was Mr. Roosevelt's elevation of the physician, Dr. Wood. to a Major-Generalcy and to the direct line for ultimate command of the United States Army strongly resented, but where there was also much feeling aroused by his treatment of that brave soldier and experienced officer Gen. Jacob Smith. deed, I personally know Republican veterans of the civil war in Indiana who openly expressed their fixed resolution not to support Mr. Roosevelt because of these acts of his and their determination to vote the Democratic ticket for the first time in their lives if he should become a candidate for the Presidency.

Many thousands of the men who wor the blue are off the scene, but there is a strong rear guard still left. In such possibly doubtful States as Indiana this element might very well be in sufficient force to thro the State either one way or the other. The most sanguine Republican must admit that the coming election is not one in which any group of voters can be safely offended In fact, at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's pension order there were indications of a revolt against his own nomination, which it is well known caused him much uneasiness and in which the soldier element of the middle West was no inconsiderable

Then came his own personal act throwing wide open the coffers of the Treasury to thousands who heretofore had no legal access thereto, and thus distributing millions in Government money right among those whom previous acts of Mr. Roosevelt had bitterly antagonized.

Now, we all know that the President is singularly lacking in the craft and guile of the politician; and yet in his own blunt. rough and ready way he reaches ends of emphatic political value to himself. First there was his action in the coal strike matter. Could any mere politician have made a more brilliant bid for labor union support? And when this promised to antagonize those opposed to union dictation in the conduct of their business, along came the President's peremptory refusal to discharge a man in the Government employ on the ground that he did not belong to a union. If there was labor union irritation at this, what is more calculated to relieve it than the President's order of only a few days ago that members of the Marine Band, while at liberty when not on duty to play in other organizations, must not play in any place where a strike

of the Musicians' Union is on? And so it has been right through, one act calculated to offend some particular group being followed quickly by another of so strong a tendency to win back that group that it could hardly have been better planned if that purpose had been its actual motive.

Admitting that the President is lacking in tact, that he is deficient in the arts of the demagague. I will ask you, could the most adroit politician, could even a demagogue, have better accomplished ends of personal political advantage to himself by means more effective than those which were evolved from Mr. Roosevelt's own impulsive, ingenuous patriotism? The case of the pensions and the Grand Army of the ublic men is directly in point.

As to your objection that the President assumed a dictatorial legislative authority in this and in other acts of his which was ultra-constitutional, I trust you will pardon me if I characterize such criticism as somewhat pedantic, raising a question which perhaps may be harmlessly discussed in an academic way, but which is beside the purpose in a moment of political exigency. AN OLD SOLDIER

AN AWFUL THOUGHT. H-After All!

From the Washington Post.

Apropos of all this clamor for a heart-to-heart
aik with the Hon. A. B. Parker of New York, a dreadful thought occurs to us. Six months ago no one cared three straws for his opinions. Those who enjoyed a close acquaintance knew all about his and apparently they knew nothing but good. It seems beyond controversy that he is a high-minded gentleman, a courageous and incorruptible magis trate, a patriotic and honorable citizen. Outside of this somewhat contracted circle, however, Judge Farker did not touch the consciousness or titillate the curlosity of any of the eighty million or more of the population of the United States. But now countless thousands long for an oracle. They knew that the Hun. A. B. Parker is prominent what he feels, what he thinks, what kind of a man he is &c. And on the wave of this ecstatic impo tunity the dreadful thought is borne to us and cast

upon a reverent and quivering beach. Suppose, now that our interest has been lashed to fury by this talk of nomination, and we toss in a fever of anxiety—suppose, we say, that Judge Parker should not be nominated after all! Suppose the convention, after some affectionate wrangling should pass him by and choose another man—and stranger consummations have been reached. How in such a case, can we ever know another moment's peace? Judge Parker has been presented to our entaptured gaze. Assurances regarding him, his character, his views, his purposes and so on have affected the popular imagination much as anchovy and caviare spur the appetite when one attends a really aristocratic banquet and girds himself for the struggle with the caterer. We have been inflamed by a thirst, or a hunger, for Judge Parker's opinions. There was a time when we could have gone contentedly to our graves without a hint as to his existence. To day the prospect of perishing in ignorance invests the tomb with intolerable horror and makes life itself an anguish. Ther have been some revelations, to be sure—a hint here, an airy indication there; but is the raging passion of a proud people to be assuaged by beg-garly concessions as to seed oats, and fat horses, and prolific poultry? Are we expected to subdue our now unbridled transports because some one leaks to the effect that Judge Parker's back hair is plentiful and that he objects to flies?

We refuse to linger with this painful subject. There are occasions, as Mr. Harold Skimpole one remarked, when sorrow seeks its hole and is hum bly grateful for the privilege of staying there.

From the Providence Journal.
Baseball has been assigned as the cause of the death of many grandmothers of office boys during the heat of the season devoted to the national game; but in this city, where they do strange things, a common, ordinary, everyday baseball was the cause of suspending operations for half a day a or Mill in Pawtucket and throwing severa hundred em ployees into idler rundred employees into idleness.

The shutdown was caused by the breaking of a

belt which transmits power across the street and into the strands of which a ball was batted while some of the operatives were engaged in practic on Church street. To make repairs it was necessar to suspend operations for half a day, but yesterday morning operations were resumed.

Missed Opportunities The cow had just jumped over the moon.
"Heavenst" cried the press agent, "why couldn't
he have jumped over my Star instead?"
Weakly falling back on old ideas, he was comciled to lose the lady's diamonds again. PORTO RICANS FOR PANAMA! Suggested Relief for a Congested Popula

tion and a Labor Supply for the Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days ago, apropos of the inteligent preparapiece of construction work ever undertake hy any nation-the Panama Canal-coincident with the continuous clamor for help from their stagnation and misery by the helpless Porto Ricans, I reached the conclusion that it would not be a bad idea for the island's natives and their puzzled American rulers to relieve the overpopu-lated little Caribbean realm of her excess of inhabitants and her painfu. stringency, obtaining from her laboring classes the 50,000 men that will be required for the constructive work of the eigentie cut. Mr. William Thorp's interesting views in your Wednesday issue, and in regard to the future Panama Canal labor problem, helps me to crystallize my first undetermined conception in relation to

this important matter. If it is accepted by all -- both Americans and natives—that for the present the United States will be unable to do anything for Porto Rico in the shape of industrial protection o to find new markets for the products of the island, don't you believe that the Washington Administration should turn its eyes toward another solution of the intricate insular problem? What THE SUN wisely said in one of its late editorials—"The United States cannot afford to be the proprietor of a poverty-stricken island. If there is no longer any mo y in coffee, and if sugar has reached it maximum production, the newly appointed Governor will do well to par more attention on or politics"-should be applicable nov onderful new opportunity offered by

the canal.

The actual population of the island is almost a round million, and as to density it occupies the third place in the world, coming just after Belgium. It is estimated that since the present economic crisis began its terrible ravages among the island breadwinners there are at least 100,000 of them waiting for a miraculous chance to earn their livelihood. What Porto Rico needs, then, is employment for her poor people, who are the hope of every community. In the various of the Panama Canal, the Porto Rican natives should find, in preference to the other West Indians and foreigners, remunerative employment that shall at the same time be con stant and lasting. In spite of the opinions to the contrary, the Porto Rican peasant has demonstrated that with fair pay and proper encouragement he makes an excellent work man, as tropical conditions will permit. the work of the Panama Canal there should no be expected a day's work such as it is exacted in New York, because the lethargy of the South there is little ozone in the atmosphere. old of things if he expects a Northern day's work in the tropics. Such is the error of our friend Mr. Thorp in his judgment of the Porto

The island has an abundance of cheap labor inured to climate and pernicious fevers, and accustomed to tropical soils, that must be taken into account for the construction of the Panama Canal. Add to these material advantages the lasting grateful impression that such generous conduct will make on the mind of the alert Porto Rican toward his

such generous conduct will make on the mind of the alert Porto Rican toward his real benefactor and the moral and political conveniences of having as a dweller on the canal zone and under the American flag a hard-working, loyal and peaceful citizen who, undoubtedly, would turn a deaf ear to any perturbing or rebellious influence that might be at work among the Colombians.

If it is estimated that the canal will cost \$200,000,000 and that it will require ten years to complete it, then there will be ample time and abundance of money to divert the actual migration of Porto Ricans to Yucatan and neighboring countries, and to educate my countrymen in the practical school of work.

There is a notable precedent and an eloquent instance in the case, known to the writer, of an enterprising Porto Rican, Mr. Lorenzo Mercado, who, during the boom of the canal work and at the time of the French concern's operations, went to the Isthmus aloag with 200 companions as a first experiment. They worked well and satisfactorily, met with success, and at the end of six years returned safely and in health to their native country with a useful experience and plenty of gold in their purses.

After all, the resourceful Uncle Sam deos not need to fear the threatened difficulties in the way of getting laborers to dig the canal, as he will have plenty of material from which to select them, within his rich possessions, and surely when the time comes — two years hence, according to the accepted plans—he will be up to the cherished expectations of his Porto Rican protegés.

D. Collazo.

D. COLLAZO. Porto Rican protégés. New York, May 18.

MORALS AND THE LAW.

A Country Lawyer's Views on Attempted Enforcement in the Metropolis. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In con

mon with most people, I take an interest in the affairs of the metropolis. When the District Attorney and Police Commissioner practically confess that they cannot suppres he poolrooms without the cooperation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is it not pretty near time that the people of New York should take off their hats to ex-Mayor Van Wyck? Is it not true that the main argu ment put forth for the defeat of Tammany was that it was in league with the poolrooms and gambling fraternity generally, and they could not do business except by connivance of the city officials? Poolrooms continued and were raided under the Low administration: they continue under the new administra tion, and are raided with equal constancy Now the District Attorney and Police Con cause the telegraph company furnishes the

Does not this show that the people of New York have no real sympathy with his, the District Attorney's, attempt to enforce unpopular laws? I have never seen any state

York have no real sympathy with his, the District Attorney's, attempt to enforce unpopular laws? I have never seen any statement from him that personally he is epposed to gambling, the use of intoxicants or other practices which many Christian people invelgh against. His excuse has always been that they are against the law. It would seem that they are against the law. It would seem that they are against the law. It would seem that they are against the law. It would seem that they are against the law it would seem that they are against the law it would seem that they are against the law of the would have nothing to say. If a man can legally buy a drink on Sunday he is satisfied. He has attempted to secure a law permitting this to be done. Like Shylock, he insists on strict enforcement, however absurd or unreasonable. He refuses to take the statesmanilize view that there are many criminal statutes that should be enforced only in emergencies. After several years, has he made any permanent improvement in the moral tone of New York' Are the people any less inclined to drink and gamble illegally than they were before? Is it possible that he or any sane person believes that people will have respect for a law which says: "You can drink and gamble only when the law permits it?"

Unless these things are positively wrong and dangerous, to be prohibited under all circumstances, it is impossible to convince men that there is a difference in the moral quality of their acts, depending upon the time, place and occasion. Are not your irrepressible District Attorney and austere Police Commissioner sensible of this? Do they not realize that they are engaged in an impossible task? If they would confess that their attempt at reform has been shallow or insincere, would they not be entitled to greater respect for the personal and property rights of individuals, must of course be maintained; but do you not think that the people would feel just a little relief if moral quastroney? Do you, not believe that, these agencies having failed

ONBIDA, N. Y., May 18.

Suburban Arithmetic Teacher—Now, Johnny, if your mother engaged we cooks on Monday, three on Tuesday and four in Wednesday, how many would she have? Johnny—None. WHY MEN DON'T GO TO CHURCH. Various Explanations From the Good and From the Erring.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre who suggests a Popular Worship House as an inducement to non-church. Book of Common Prayer is used. If he will go to St. Paul's Chapel during a week-day noon service he will find a devous gathering of men and women who give part of their brief noon hour to praise and worship, not because their ears are tickled by worship, not because their ears are used by lights of oratory or up-to-date discussions, but because, as you suggest in your admirable editorial on the same page, they are interested in religious and possess deep and vital faith. Your editorial touches the whole gist of the matter. We do not become churchgoers because our intellect is convinced, but because the words.

of praise and worship touch some hidden springs of being, which we can only describe as the spiritual

NEW YORK, May 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to the very comforting editorial in to-day's Sun, "Why Men Don't Go to Church," I would remark that a good many poor souls have lost faith in the respective pilots. As navigators they depend the much on dead reckoning. The following is to account of a ship's course and distance, calculated without the aid of celestial observation: DEAD RECKONING.

"Last right my Soul drove out to sea-Down through the Pagan gloom, As chartless as Eternity And dangerous as Doon

By blinding gusts of no God chased, My crazy craft plunged on: I crept aloft, in prayers, to find The lighthouse of the Dawn.

"No shore, no star, no salt ahead, No lookout's saving song — Death, and the rest, athwart my bows. And all my reckoning wrong: WALTER BEVERLEY CRAME

NEW YORK, May 17. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't know why other men don't go to church, but I can tell you why they don't go in this town:

There is no longer any hell to frighten them into going; or any heaven to reward them for going. Therefore, there is nothing left to the church but its social advantages and its charities. The female part of our families can attend to

the social part, and we can mail checks from the office for the charities. TIMMEANTUS MACEVIE WESTPIELD, N. J., May 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the time of the "Great Awakening," or religious revival of 1857, eternal physical punishment was held forth as the alternative of non-acceptance of salvation as of fered by religion, and even the appearance of comet that year was represented as a sign of warm ing of the wrath to come. People were literally ffightened into professions of faith. At that time men and women of adult years who were not church

communicants were regarded as not entirely re spectable or moral.

Forty-seven years ago New York contained a population of about 700,000 only. It was poorly policed: its gambling dens and houses of vice were conducted openly: its protection against fire way inefficient: it made no attempts at safeguards against corrupt elections: its excise laws were lay in operation: its tenement houses free from cod-fied jurisdiction: there were inferior schools, few parks, no Department of Health worthy of the name, and other beneficial features of government which we now enjoy without restriction of liberty were absent. The hours of labor were long and wages low, and, in proportion to the population, social distress was as great as now, but without the

many present means of relief. A stronger sense of duty now permeates the minds of men toward their fellows less fortunate. This greater benevolence may be attributed to an ncrease of faith in the Christian religion; but if it found that a great part of the contributors to philanthropic enterprises are non-churchgoers, not perfunctory church members, moral and well disposed men, but not Christians in the full ac-

entance of doctrinal belief. ceptance of doerrinal benefit.

To summarize: With less of absolute religious faith the men of New York to-day are showing themselves superior to those of 1887, and by their works. In 1857 many were led through fear to perfunctory acquiescence in Christian tenets. To day there is more courage, inspired by the belie that by "taking proper care of this world, the next one will take of them and itself."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About your editorial of this morning, "Why Men Don't Go to Church," and your deductions: Do you not think that the wider diffusion of knowledge and the more universal spread of education have something to do with it?

NEW YORK, May 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Why don't men go to Church?" The men do go to church. Look in at the Marble Collegiate Church any Sunday in the year and see. Last Sunday, in the rain, the men outnumbered the women almost two to one. Men, and women, too, will go to church to liear the old-fashioned Gospel preached from the old-fashioned Bible.
AN OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTIAN.

NEW YORK, May 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The chief cause of the present lack of interest in church service lies almost wholly in the pulpit. Think of the days when within the present limit Greater New York we had such a galaxy of pulpit giants as Beecher, Chapin, Taylor. Ting and Cheever. Who doubts that these same en, if alive to-day, could fill these same churenes not only once, but twice each Sunday, as they did?

NEW YORK, May 19.

JOHN F. BAXTER.

The Advance of the Sea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With reference to your article on the advance of the sea at Sandy Hook, allow me to say that there is a very easy method not only of checking it, but of pushing easy method not only of checking it, but of pushing the land ahead easterly or northward, as desired. All that is necessary to do is to adopt the method employed at Asbury Park and elsewhere. This consists in laying down jettles of piles and plank on a line vertical to the coast, say from 200 to 500 feet apart. All other means, such as building bulwarks, have failed; but by throwing up these jettles lost land has been recovered and the work of extending the land into the sea is steadily going on. Nature herself is doing the work.

So well has this been done at Asbury Park that in one instance where some 200 feet was lost to the

one instance where some 300 feet was lost to the paratively short space of time they are covered up by the sand and are lost to view. When the storms beat the sea against the shore the water describes a parabola, with the result that it strikes one side of the jetty; it can go no further; the sand instantly sinks to the bottom, and makes beach, while the water returns with the subsidence.

This method has proved so effectual that it seems remarkable, to say the least, that the sea should be permitted to carry on its destructive work when it can be so easily prevented by the application of the jetty system—which by the way is not patented and which will give you all the beach you desire.

TARRITOWN, May 19.

M. H. B.

Jersey Bass and Forbearance. To the Editor of This Stin—Sir: Mr. Frothing-ham's "Appeal to Sportsmen," in your issue of to day, is based on broad and correct lines; but it's not likely to be heeded. The winter has been long, and even "sportsmen" won't be able to resist the oppor-

one or more appressment will be on hand. If they will put the fish back in the water after having had the fun of catching them and try to induce the novice or other fellows to do the same, the chances of ex-

termination will be but slight. The season in New Jersey opens to-morrow, the 20th. Won't you kindly offer this suggestion in to

northern New Jersey, which has been badly de pleted of bass in many ways, but after active efforts has been restocked this winter—and we do want to Every he many of them as possible. J. L. R. Youngest Confederate Soldier.

John W. Marhall of Marshall county makes the

John W. Mayhall of Marshall county makes the claim that he is the youngest Confederate Veteral living. Mt. Mayhall a shout fitteen months younger than any other person who claims this distinction it seems. At the age of 14 years 4 months and 7 days he chlisted in Company H, Capi. Gales. Twelfth Alabama Infantry, on March 17, 1861 Mayhall was at the first battle of Manassas, the siege of Yorksown, the battles of Williamsburg. Seven Plunes, Maivern Hill, second Manassas, South Mountain and Sharpsburg. After serving in these battles he chlisted in Wheeler's Cavalry and followed Sherman to the eds. He surfendered with the cavalry at Gréansburg in April, 1866. Mr. Mayhall was for several years, until recently, a Départ United States Marshall.